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## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Founded 1871-5631

President: LEONARD STEIN

Vice-Presidents: THE VISCOUNT BEARSTED, M.C. L.G. MONTEFIORE, O.B.E. NEVILLE LASKI, K.C.

> Treasurer: S. I. SALMON

E 2051 10 MAR

Secretary: S. D. TEMKIN WOBURN HOUSE (FIFTH FLOOR) UPPER WOBURN PLACE  $\texttt{LONDON} \quad . \quad . \quad \textbf{W.C.1}$ Telephones: Euston 1331 & 7713

March 7, 1947.

Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, S.W.l.

Sir,

I am instructed to transmit herewith a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association at its meeting on the 4th inst. and of the remarks of the President in moving the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

ENC:

## Anglo-Jewish Association

Resolution adopted by the Council March 4, 1947.

- (i) The Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association takes note of the decision announced by His Majesty's Government to consult the United Nations with regard to the future of Palestine and, while regretting that it has been found necessary to prolong the period of suspense, hopes that the course of action now resolved upon may lead to the just and lasting settlement anxiously desired by British Jews and by the British people as a whole.
- (ii) Since consultation with the United Nations must necessarily involve a considerable period of delay in coming to a final decision, the Council, deeply moved by the desperate condition of the Jewish refugees and displaced persons in Europe, most earnestly appeals to His Majesty's Government to consent, as an act of humanity, to a substantial increase in the existing monthly immigration quota of 1 500 for an interim period immigration quota of 1,500 for an interim period of at least six months.

#### ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Statement by the President (Mr. Leonard Stein) at a meeting of the Council March 4. 1946.

once more dishonoured the Jewish name and struck at the foundations of the Jewish Hational Home. Por British Jews there is something inexpressibly painful in the loss of British lives in Palestine at the hands of Jewish assassins. Again and again, in common with other representative bodies of British Jews, we have raised our voice in denunciation of these hideous deeds and of the inflammatory propaganda which, intentionally or not, has sown the seeds of terrorism and must share the guilt. We see the calamitous end to which the tragedy is moving but are powerless to avert it. We can but record our grief, our burning anger, and our passionate protest.

The measures initiated by the military authorities in Palestine are severe but, in my opinion, be it popular or not, are werranted by a situation which has now become intolerable. The representative Jowish bodies in Palestine were invited not long ago to co-operate with the Government in the suppression of terrorism. Most unwisely, as it seemed to many of us, they expressed their inability to do so but undertook to deal with the terrorists in their own way. I do not doubt their sincerity, but in this, too, they have failed. Painful as are the events now in progress, it seems clear, unhappily, that a point has been reached at which there is no other way.

Such is the sembre background to our discussion this afternoon. The Council has before it the report of the Committee appointed on September 12, when the Palestine Conference was on the eve of assembling. The Conference has now broken down, and, thanks to the ill-advised tactics of the Jewish Agency, has broken down without having been attended at any stage by Jewish representatives.

The report before the Council makes our own position in the matter abundantly clear. When the invitation reached us, we promptly nominated delegates to represent us in connection with the Conference. At the same time, we thought it wise to refrain, for the moment, from taking an active part in its proceedings.

(continued)

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we were satisfied that much would turn upon the presence or absence of the Jewish Agency. We were clearly of opinion that the Agency ought to accept the invitation. It was known to be wavering. We believed - and, in my judgment, rightly believed - that we should best serve the public interest by awaiting what we had reason to hope would be a favourable decision - a decision which we used such influence as we had to encourage. On September 25 we know that our hopes had been disappointed. We at once made it clear to the Colonial Office that, so far as we were concerned we were in the fullest sympathy with the objects of the Conference, that we stood ready to take part in its work at any stage at which we could usefully do so, and that we were at the Government's disposal for any service which it was thought that we could reader in this connection.

The action taken in the name of the Association was approved in a resolution adopted at a Special General Meeting on September 29 and communicated to the Colonial Office and to the press. Our position was again made clear in a resolution in a similar sense adopted at our Annual General Meeting in January. The terms of that resolution were likewise communicated to the Government Departments concerned and have been published in the press.

Though the Jewish Agency persisted to the end in absenting itself from the Conference, what it is the fashion to call "talks" have taken place between representatives of the Agency and of His Majesty's Government. I notice that Dr. Weizmann, addressing the English Zionist Federation last month, observed that he could see no difference between going into the Conference and engaging in "talks", unless it were that the "talks" did not involve the presence of the other Jewish bodies invited to the Conference. Dr. Weizmann made it clear that, in his opinion, the tactics of the Agency in this as in other respects had been ill-advised. However that may be, the "talks" with the Jewish Agency have proved as abortive as the Conference with the Arabs, and no agreed settlement is in sight.

Early in February the proposals printed at the end of the recent White Paper were communicated to all the Jewish bodies,

(continued)

including our own, which had been invited to the Conference. After an interview with the Colonial Secretary on February 14, Mr. Laski and I, having consulted our Committee, submitted our observations, copies of which have been circulated. It will be seen that, after raising a number of specific questions on the Plan, we suggested that it would have had a better prospect of achieving its purpose if it had pointed more clearly towards some form of partition. We said advisedly "some form of partition", for partition could take a variety of forms and need not necessarily be inconsistent with the reservation of certain links between the several areas.

By this time it had become clear that the Plan would not be accepted, even as a basis for discussion, either by the Arab Delegations or the Jewish Agency. The same fate had befallen the Morrison Flan, which the Jewish Agency - I am inclined to think unwisely - had rejected out of hand as unworthy of examination. His Majesty's Covernment have now decided in despair to submit the problem of Falestino to the United Wations. I say "in despair" because it is difficult to suppose that such a decision can have been reached without reluctance and misgiving. It involves delay, suspense and mounting tension, with no certainty as to what may lie at the end of the road. The United Nations Organisation has proved itself an admirable arena for catch-as-catch-can contests, with no holds barred, between contending groups of Powers. It remains to be seen whether, at its present stage of development, it can be relied upon to move this time on a loftier plane. The United Mations will not solve the problem unless they succeed in combining an objective mind with a degree of imaginative insight.

If I may say so without discouraging speech in Parliament on his impressive but somewhat discouraging speech in Parliament on February 25, Er. Bevin himself did not show an imperfect appreciation of some aspects of the Jewish case.

Speaking of the White Paper of 1939, Dr. Bevin advanced the view that, once approved by Parliament, the White Paper assumed the character of an international undertaking, which could not be set aside save by way of negotiation. It is not clear

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why the same reasoning does not apply to earlier statements of policy, much more exphatically approved by Parliament, which the 1939 White Paper superseded. It is difficult to see how a principle which was violated by the adoption of the White Paper policy can be invoked as an obstacle to discarding it.

Mr. Bevin referred, not unjustly, to a certain vagueness in the conception of the Jowish National Home in Palestine. It has been said, and truly said, that there has never been any undertaking on the British side to make Palestine a Jewish State. No such promise was ever made and no such claim ought to have been advanced by the Jewish Agency in the unfortunate document which has since 1942 been a millstone round its neck. If the 1939 White Paper was, as it was, a disastrous blunder, at also was the launching of the Biltmore Programme. But because the Miltmore Programme was extravagant it does not follow that the Balfour Declaration was an empty form of words. The conception of the Jewish National Home may be vague, but it is not so vague as to be reamingless. On no view can it be identified with the conception of a predominantly Arab State in which a certain number of Jewish citizens enjoy a precarious toleration.

Whatever criticisms may be made of some features of Mr. Bevin's speech, it le ves no doubt as to his sincere desire for an adjustment of competing claims or as to the energy with which he has exerted himself to find an acceptable basis for discussion. It is impossible not to sympathise with him in the difficulties which have thwarted all his efforts and have driven him, step by step, to the none too hopeful expedient of handing on the problem to the United Mations. It is one thing to go to the United Mations for the endorsement of concrete proposals or, better still, for the endorsement of proposals already provisionally agreed upon by the parties primarily concerned. It is quite another thing to invite the Unite Nations to doc! with the matter at large. From one passage in Mr. Bovin's speech it would seem that there may still be a locus poenitentiae. "There is" he said, "a chance of a settlement yet, without going to the United Nations, if people will come out of their arbitrary positions. I am still open to try". I hope that

case on the Jewish side, there may yet be a resolute effort to advance constructive proposals which may point a way out of the present impasse before Palestine gets swept into the whirlpool of Lake Success.

There is one other speech in the debate to which I should like to refer. It is that of the Liberal leader, Mr. Clement Davies:

"Nothing" he said, "has been so terribly sad and agonising as the attitude of the Jows....with regard to this country, its Government and its people. No nation in the world has been as generous to the Jewish people as this nation; it has not only opened its gates and protected them, but made every office in the land open to thom. That, I agree, has not only been to their advantage but to the advantage of this country. But it ill becomes anyone, anywhere, to malign this country; still more, to destroy young British men who are actually in Palestine to try to ensure justice and fairness".

If, outside this country, there are - as, unhappily, there seem to be - Jews who need a reminder of what Britain is and what she stands for, I hope that they will take these words to heart.

Before I conclude I desire to draw attention to the second part of the resolution which it devolves upon me to move. Upinions may differ as to the decision to refer the Palestine problem to the United Mations, but one thing is certain: it involves an extension it may prove to be a prolonged extension - of the agonising period of suspense. Mr. Bevin gave an undertaking in Parliament that Jowish immigration would be permitted to continue at not less than the present rate of 1,500 a month. That assurance, though welcome as far as it goes, is inadequate to the urgent needs of the situation. The condition of the Jewish refugees and displaced persons in Europe has become desperate. It is most earnestly to be hoped that His Majesty's Government may consent to a substantial increase in the Palesting quote for an interim period of at least six months. It will, I am certain, be the unanimous desire of the Council that we should appeal for this act of humanity with all the force at our command.

#### MOTION.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association takes note of the decision announced by His Majesty's Government to consult the United Nations with regard to the future of Palestine and, while regretting that it has been found necessary to prolong the period of suspense, hopes that the course of action now resolved upon may lead to the just and lasting settlement anxiously desired by British Jews and by the British people as a whole.

(11) Since consultation with the United Nations must necessarily involve a considerable period of delay in coming to a final decision, the Council, deeply moved by the desperate condition of the Jewish refugees and displaced persons in Europe, most earnestly appeals to his Majesty's Government to consent, as an act of humanity, to a substantial increase in the existing monthly immigration quota of 1,500 for an interim period of at least six months.

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## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Founded 1871-5631

President:
LEONARD STEIN
Vice - Presidents:
THE VISCOUNT BEARSTED, M.C.
L. G. MONTEFIORE, O.B.E.
NEVILLE LASKI, K.C.

Treasurer: S. I. SALMON

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Secretary: S. D. TEMKIN WOBURN HOUSE (FIFTH FLOOR)
UPPER WOBURN PLACE
LONDON . W.C.1
Telephones: Euston 1331 & 7713
June 30, 1947.

2 001

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, S. W. 1.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Memorandum submitted by the Anglo-Jewish Association to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

ENC:

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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#### Anglo-Jewish Association

Memorandum submitted to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine.

- 1. The Anglo-Jewish Association begs leave to lay before the United Nations Committee of Enquiry the subjoined statement of its views on the subject of Palestine. The Association will be glad to give oral evidence in amplification of the statement, should the Committee be pleased to accord it a hearing.
- 2. In any fruitful discussion of the problem due weight must be given to the following considerations:
- (i) It is clear both from its preamble and its provisions that the Mandate for Palestine is closely linked with the Balfour Declaration. Differences have arisen as to the precise construction of various Articles of the Mandate, but there can be no doubt as to the direction in which it points.

The Mandate took effect with the full approval of all the States then Members of the League of Nations and of the United States of America. There is, it is submitted, a moral obligation to ensure that any settlement now proposed shall accord with the spirit of the Mandate and take account of its distinctive purpose.

(ii) It is to the credit of the Mandatory regime that Jaws have, in fact, been enabled to settle in Palestine in considerable numbers. They have built up a distinctive and many-sided corporate life. They have done much to develop the resources of Palestine and to increase its productive capacity. Their activities in this regard have been of indirect but material advantage to other elements of the population and have been reflected in a rising standard of living for all.

(continued)

Due credit must be given to the British Administration for the creation of an orderly system of Government, the progressive development of the public services and the execution of important public works. Without these the Jewish effort would have been crippled, but it can justly be claimed that what the Jews have achieved in Palestine is in the main the fruit of Jewish exertions.

Any settlement now proposed ought clearly to be such as to ensure the preservation of the values created by the Jews in Palestine, leave them free to develop their own way of life, and guarantee the secure enjoyment of their right to collective self-expression.

(iii) From a humanitarian standpoint it is of urgent practical importance that Palestine should not remain closed, or barely open, to Jewish immigration. The present monthly quota of 1,500 bears no relation either to the absorptive capacity of Palestine or to Jewish needs. The Committee will not require to be reminded of the desperate plight of the Jewish displaced persons and refugees in Germany and Austria or of the precarious position of the Jewish communities in various parts of Eastern Europe, the Near East and North Africa.

Nor is it necessary to labour the point that save for Palestine there is no quarter to which these Jews can look for early and substantial relief.

It follows that no settlement can be regarded as satisfactory which does not carry with it an immediate reversal of
the restrictive immigration policy now in force, commencing
with the prompt admission to Palestine of at least a considerable proportion of the Jewish displaced persons and refugees
in Europe.

3. The Anglo-Jewish Association has no desire to over-simplify the problem. While attaching paramount importance to the

foregoing

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foregoing considerations, it recognises that there are others which must be fairly weighed. Palestine has not yet attained self-government. The demand for an accelerated advance in that direction is insistent and comprehensible. It is desirable in the interests of all parties that it should, as far as possible, be satisfied.

- 4. It is clear that under the conditions prevailing in Palestine majority rule under a unitary regime will not provide the correct solution of the problem of self-government. It would have the effect of placing in Arab hands decisions vitally affecting the development and, indeed, the existence of the Jewish National Home. On grounds alike of justice, good faith, and expediency, this position can plainly not be allowed to arise.
- 5. Nevertheless, the constitutional problem exists and must be faced. The Arabs justly ask for a more effective opportunity of managing their own affairs. So also do the Jews. Both would benefit by being allowed and, indeed, compelled to assume the burden of responsibility.
- ideal solution. The Anglo-Jewish Association appreciates the difficulties and disadvantages of partition, but on a realistic view of the situation it can see no preferable alternative. There is, however, one further consideration to be taken into account. Palestine is a small country with limited natural resources, of which water is among the most important. It would be to the advantage of all parties that economic development should not be unnecessarily obstructed by political barriers. For this and other reasons, some measure of unity should, if possible, be preserved. With this in mind, it is proposed by the Anglo-Jewish Association that, while the principle

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principle of partition should be accepted, it should be applied in a form not necessarily involving the dissolution of all links between the several areas.

- 7. The Committee of Enquiry will have before it the White Paper (Cmd. 7044) containing, inter alia, the Provincial Autonomy Plan. In the form in which it is set forth in the White Paper the Plan appears to the Association to have serious defects. On the other hand, the Association believes that, if modified as suggested below, it would point the way to as satisfactory a solution of the problem as its inherent difficulties permit.
- 8. The proposed modifications are substantial but, in the view of the Association, are indisposable, if the scheme is to achieve its purpose. They are as follows:
- (1) The allocation of powers should be altered in favour of the "provinces",
- (11) The transfer of powers should be effected by stages, but so that at the end of a not very long transitional period the Central Government would be left with a bard minimum of reserved subjects.
- (iii) The members of the "provincial" Governments should selected by a democratic process. They should not be nominees or appointees of the Convert Government,
- (iv) The "provinces" should have full control over immigration into, and settlement in, their respective areas.
- (v) At the end of the transitional period a provinces should be invited to choose between (a) a federal system,
- (b) some arrangement income distribute between this and separation, e.g., a Customs Union or the like, and (c) if they can agree on neither of these courses, separation,
- (vi) The area proposed for the "Jewish Province", as shown on the map included in the White Paper, should be .

reconsidered

OFFICE,

of land or otherwise.

reconsidered in the light of the relevant proposals of the Palestine Royal Commission and substantially enlarged.

(vii)The Negev should be made available for Jewish colonisation to the full extent of the facilities which it may from time to time be practicable to provide.

(viii)In the Jerusalem area, reserved by the Plan for special treatment, the regime should be such as to preclude discrimination on grounds of race or religion in the matter of entry into and settlement in the area, the acquisition

9. The Anglo-Jewish Association attaches great importance to that part of the White Paper (Cmd. 7044, at page 7) which urges that "the need for economic development in Palestine should be considered against the background of the Middle East as a whole", and contemplates the execution of development schemes on a regional basis. The Association reiterates the view, which it has expressed on previous occasions, that a settlement doing justice to Jewish rights and needs in Palestine could and should be carried out in conjunction with measures designed to further the progress and enhance the prosperity of the Arab States and generally to contribute to the peaceful development of the Middle East.

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5 AUG 1947

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7034Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

5 AUG 1947
31st July, 1947.

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An Dea Harold.

I enclose a copy of a letter Martin has received from Leonard Stein about the attendance of D.F.Kessler of the "Jewish Chronicle" in New York for the United Nations Assembly discussion on Palestine.

As you probably know, under Kessler's directorship the "Jewish Chronicle" has recently been taking a much more moderate and reasonable line in connection with the Palestine question. We should be grateful if you would inform the permanent Delegation in New York, so that they can assist him in obtaining all reasonable facilities.

Jam Ever Halfred Smith



#### ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place,
London, W.C.1.

July 30th, 1947.

J. M. Martin, Esq., C.B., The Colonial Office, London, S.W.1.

Dear Martin,

D. F. Kessler, who is the Managing Director of "The Jewish Chronicle", Ltd., is a member of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association and has agreed to represent the Association in connection with the Palestine discussion at the United Nations General Assembly while in New York - primarily on "Jewish Chronicle" business - in September and October.

Kessler is well acquainted with our views on Palestine and is very knowledgeable on Middle Eastern matters generally.

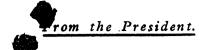
We thought that you might like to know that he has undertaken to represent us, and we shall be very grateful for any facilities that can properly be accorded to him.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Leonard Stein President.

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Founded 1871-5631

President: LEONARD STEIN

Vice-Presidents: THE VISCOUNT BEARSTED, M.C. L.G. MONTEFIORE, O.B.E. NEVILLE LASKI, K.C.

> Treasurer: S. I. SALMON

> > H. Beeley, Esq., C.B.E., The Foreign Office. London, S.W.1.

Dear Beeley,

D.F. Kessler, who is the Managing Director of "The Jewish Chronicle", Ltd., is a member of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association and has agreed to represent the Association in connection with the Palestine discussion at the United Nations General Assembly while in New York primarily on "Jewish Chronicle" business - in September and October.

Kessler is well acquainted with our views on Palestine and is very knowledgeable on Middle Eastern matters generally.

We thought that you might like to know that he has undertaken to represent us, and we shall be very grateful for any facilities that can properly be accorded to him.

Yours sincerely,

Leonard Stein President.

Secretary: S. D. TEMKIN WOBURN HOUSE (FIFTH FLOOR) UPPER WOBURN PLACE LONDON . W.C.1 Telephones Euston 1331 & 7713 July 30, 1947.

RECORD OFFICE,

Registry
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Dear Peleget in Menden a copy of a letter en bour received from the Anglo. Jewish Association a noponsible organisation with which our relations has always hun good. Van er all mo doubt wish to hung the letter

ting informed of Mr. Kesslins visit. Yours very Popl. H13. 64 POMMICE DEFICE, S.W.1.

11th August, 1047.

(7.7004/2051/01)

Dear Delegation,

We enclose a capy of a letter we have received from the Anglo-Jewish Association, a responsible organisation with which our relations have always been good. You will no doubt wish to keep the letter on record, in case Tr. Res Jer should apply to you for any assistance. The have teld the Association that you are being informed of Tr. Resoler's visit.

Yours ever,

ATT IN THE AREA

United Ringdom Welegation to the United Nations Now York.

TELEGRAMS:
Jaechron, Holb., London.

## THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

The Organ of British Jewry. Established 1841

88, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: CHAncery 6381

Our ref.:
Your ref.:

15th August, 1947.

H. Beeley Esq., C.B.E.,
The Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

Dear Mr. Beeley,

I refer to our telephone conversation of this morning and am advised that any support which you feel you are able to give to my application for foreign exchange for the purposes of visiting the U.S.A. should be addressed to the foreign Exchange Control, Bank of England, E.C.2. quoting reference T2/65012.

Mr. Stein has already informed you that I am visiting the U.S.A. principally in the interests of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE but I purposely arranged the visit to coincide with the session of the United Nations Assembly and, as you know, The Anglo-Jewish Association has asked me to represent it in connection with the Palestine discussions.

In my dual but distinct functions as Managing Director of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE and as a member of the Council of the A.J.A. I hope to have an opportunity - through my special contacts with the American Jewish Community - to contribute, even in a small degree, to the important and urgent task of improving Anglo-American relations, both as regards a solution of the Palestine question and in the wider sphere.

In connection with the affairs of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE my objects will be (a) to try and extend the scope of the paper in America and thereby to propagate a balanced Anglo-Jewish point of view and I hope, to earn some dollars for the Treasury and (b) to make arrangements for an improved American representation which will enable British readers to gain a fair picture of American Jewish

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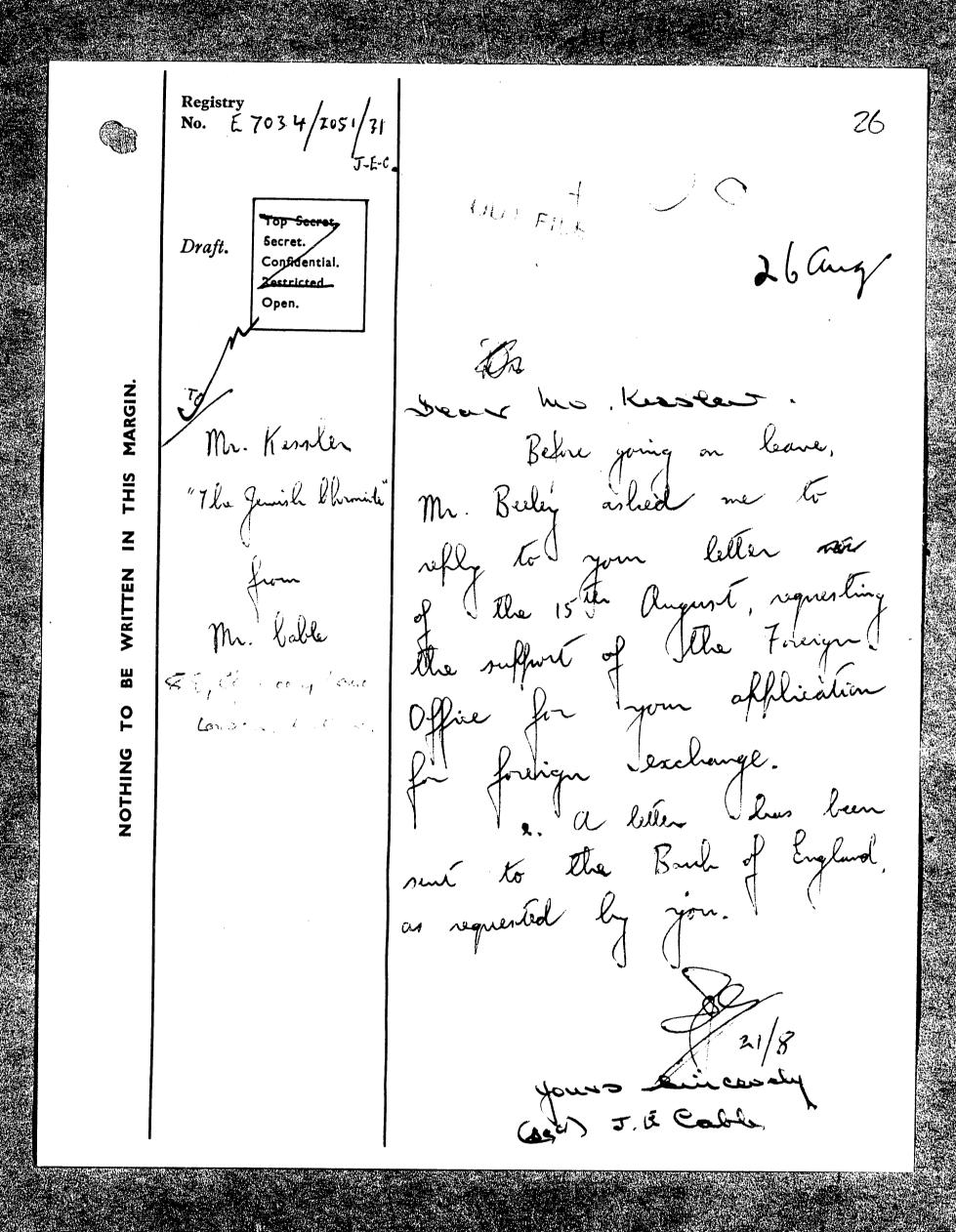
life. I suggest that there is an important propaganda element in both these objects.

Any representations which the Foreign Office can make in furthering my application to The Bank of England will be greatly appreciated and I should be grateful if you could let me know whether you can intervene in this matter.

Yours sime erely,

David Wesser.
Managing Director.

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371 6191

OUT FUE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

26th August, 1947.

(E 7054/2051/31)

## Dear Mo Kenson

Before going on leave, Mr. Beeley asked me to reply to your letter of the 15th August, requesting the support of the Foreign Office for your application for foreign exchange.

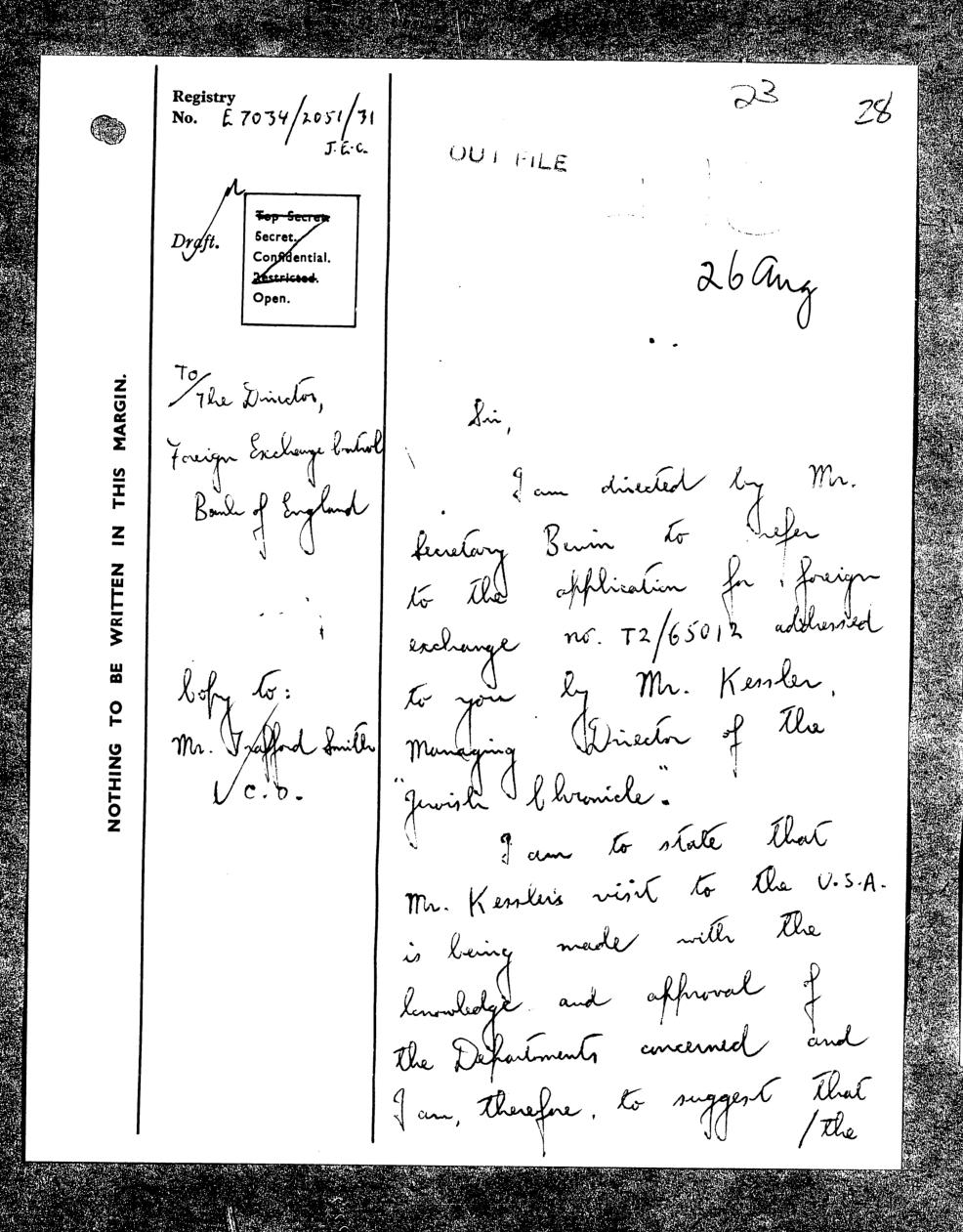
S. A letter has been sent to the Bank of England, as requested by you.

yours sincerely

(J.N. Cable).

D.F. Dessler, Esq.,
"The Jewish Chronicle",
88, Chancery Lane,
W.C.2.

61911



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Reference:- F.O

371 61911

The necessary foreign enchange should be granted to him, provided that There is no objection on your fait. (599) P. Sourcau. 61911 E 7034/2051/31

S.W.1.

26th August, 1947.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bevin to refer to the application for foreign exchange No. T2/65012 addressed to you by Mr. Kessler, Managing Director of the "Jewish Chronicle".

2. I am to state that Mr. Kessler's visit to the United States is being made with the knowledge and approval of the Departments concerned and I am, therefore, to suggest that the necessary foreign exchange should be granted to him, provided that there is no objection on your part.

> Your obedient Servant, (Sqa) P. Garson

The Director, Foreign Exchange Control, Bank of England.

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F3 AUG 1947 ;

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### ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Founded 1871-5631

President LEONARD STEIN Vice - Presidents

THE VISCOUNT BEARSTED, M.C. L. G. Montefiore, O.B.E. NEVILLE LASKI, K.C.

> Treasurer: S. I. SALMON

Secretary: S. D. TEMKIN WOBURN HOUSE (FIFTH FLOOR, UPPER WOBURN PLACE LONDON . W.C.1

Telephones: Euston 1331 & 7713 August 6, 1947.

Harold Beeley, Esq., C.B.E., The Foreign Office, London. S.W.1.

E 7363

13 MB 1147

Dear Beeley,

The Association's application on my behalf for a special allocation of Swiss currency, conditional on the Association's representatives being summoned to appear before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, became subject to what I suppose are the usual official delays.

My Bank informed me today that if I could get a letter from the Foreign Office supporting the application they might be able to put it through immediately. I tried to speak to you but without success.

As I am leaving for Switzerland today I shall have to cancel the application and the same will have to be done with regard to Mr. Stein's application since he is leaving for Holland.

As I believe I explained, these applications were to cover, in the case of Mr. Stein, his expenditure in travelling from Holland to Switzerland and back and his stay in Switzerland, and in my own case of travelling from Lucerne to Geneva and back and staring in Geneva, the latter being necessitated by the extremely tight rationing system now prevailing in Switzerland. not quite know what we shall do, but I wondered whether it would be in order for you to write to the British Consul in Geneva or to the Vice-Consul in Lucerne so that an advance could be made

P.T.O.

RECORD

to us if necessary.

Mr. Stein's address from August 12th will be:

Hotel nembrandt,
Nilydwyk, HOLLAND,

Noordwyk

(TELEPHONE NOORDWYK 50 and 84)

and my own address is:

Hotel Volkshaus, Pilatus Strasse, Lucerne.

I am,

RECEIVED IN C.B 1 2 AUG 1947

SENT TO DEP

Yours sincerely,

S. D. Temkin SECKETAKY.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON



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## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Founded 1871-5631

President: LEONARD STEIN

Vice-Presidents: THE VISCOUNT BEARSTED, M.C. L.G. MONTEFIORE, O.B.E. NEVILLE LASKI, K.C.

> Treasurer: S. I. SALMON

> > The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, S. W. 1.

Secretary: S. D. TEMKIN WOBURN HOUSE (FIFTH FLOOR) UPPER WOBURN PLACE LONDON . W.C.1 Telephones Euston 1331 & 7713

August 26, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association to address you on the subject of the Jews trans-shipped from the S.S. "President Warfield".

The Council in no way approve or condone the activities of those responsible for the sailing of this vessel, but they feel that they would be failing in their duty if they did not give expression to the concern and distress with which they have learnt of the decision to cause the passengers to be disembarked in Germany.

While recognising and deploring the difficulties which have been created for His Majesty's Government in this matter, the Council desire respectfully but most earnestly to represent that, even at this stage, the decision should be re-considered and some destination other than Germany selected.

The Council would be grateful if this communication could be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State. letter is being addressed to the Colonial Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Leonard Stein President.

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1947

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371 / 6101

Would department please advise Mr. Mayhew on the standing of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and on whether he should see its representative?

M. Reddawy

November 28th, 1947.

the Angle- terrin Association is a very reputable body, representing on the while the More reasonable and moderate Jews of this country. Leonard Stein is a man of good structury. They adopted a 200 mit traket, but only afrer some heart seer dring. Eastern Dejvir. Can see no reason Why M May her Thomas not see her Stein on this question provided

his engagements permit

Beins Now see attached letter from M Belet)

While I am sure there is nothing. against Mr Hein we ought to bear in mind that This may be the their end of a wedge, & that we way become involved in seeing all kinde of Jerrich refredentatives, which is first what the I.D.S. want to evord. It might a sitter for i'm them it be seen. at the departmental end,

BAL Introvo

I were with the Burnama mr. Reddamy



## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Founded 1871-5631

President. LEONARD STEIN

Vice - Presidents

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> Treasurer:S. I. SALMON

DEC

R. P. Heppel, Esq., The Foreign Office, S. W. 1.

Secretary. S D. TEMKIN WOBURN HOUSE (FIFTH FLOOR) UPPER WOBURN PLACE  $L \hspace{.1cm} O \hspace{.1cm} N \hspace{.1cm} D \hspace{.1cm} O \hspace{.1cm} N \hspace{.1cm} . \hspace{.1cm} W.\hspace{.1cm} C.\hspace{.1cm} 1 \\$ Telephones: Euston 1331 & 7713 November 20, 1947.

Dear Mr. Heppel.

The Anglo-Jewish Association has been much exercised of late by reports of the deterioration in the position of Jews living in Moslem countries.

It would be appreciated if there could be an opportunity for Mr. Leonard Stein (President of the Association) to call on the Under-Secretary of State for the purpose of discussing certain aspects of this question. I would be grateful if you could let me know when Mr. Mayhew could see Mr. Stein.

I am.

This letter has veen unuky!

RH. 24.

Yours faithfully,

S. D. Temkin Secretary.

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

November 28th, 1947.

E11512/2051/31 Dear Mr. Temkin,

l am writing to acknowledge your letter of November 20th, in which you asked if Mr. Leonard Stein could have an appointment with Mr. Mayhew. Unfortunately the letter followed Mr. Heppel - who has now left Mr. Mayhew - to New York, and has only just returned to Mr. Mayhew's office.

I will put the matter to Mr. Mayhew without delay, and will write again shortly.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

S. D. Temkin, Esq.

FROM THE READER IN THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INSTITUTIONS: MR. MAX BELOFF

91 BANBURY ROAD

1) Mr. Hayshers 2) F. Dept.

379 WOODSTOCK ROAD OXFORD TELEPHONE: 58934

To C.P. Mayhew M.P.

28 November. 1947.

My dear Chis,

It is almost a year since we met at Chatham House and arranged to meet again but circumstances have not been propitious. I hope there may be a chance this vacation if nothing takes you abroad.

Meanwhile something has arisen that I thought you might not mind my writing a line about. You will have had a request by now from Leorand Stein, the president of the Anglo-Jewish Association for information regarding the disquieting position of the Jews in the middle eastern countries (other than Palestine). I very much hope that despite your many preoccupations which I can imagine, you will find a moment to see him.

I dont know if Jewish questions have come your way since you entered the F.O., but if they have you will know that the Anglo-Jewish Association (of whose European Committee I am a member) is the most representative and the most responsible of the organizations representing the Jewish Community in this country. We have in particular tried in these very difficult circumstances to keep level-headed, and not to abandon the belief that I how very strongly myself, that whatever the rights and wrongs of particular British policies, the influence of Great Britain in the world is an important

one for good where Jews are concerned, and that it is the business of the Jews of Great Britain in particular to help upindding in maintaining that intrack influence.

I am not sure to what extent intervention by H.M.G., in the present question would be possible - the whole thing is obviously very closely bound up with the result of the Palestine deliberations - but Stein knows the facts better than I do, and I think you will find a talk with him well worth your while. He is a very good friend of mine.

Looking forward to seeing you when an occasion serves,

loer yours,

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON



## OUT FILE

44

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

December 4th, 1947.

E 11512/2051/31

Many thanks for your letter of the 28th November about Leonard Stein.

I would very much have liked to have seen him myself, but I fear that I am so booked up with Parliamentary and Council of Foreign Ministers business - especially as Hector McNeil has been away in New York - that I simply cannot fit him in at the moment.

I have, however, arranged for him to see the Foreign Office official who deals with Jewish matters in the Midule East, and I will read the report of the interview with great interest.

Many thanks again for writing - I hope that we shall meet again soon.

(Sgd.) C. P. MAYHEW

Max Beloff, Esq.

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END 45

FOREIGH OFFICE, S.W.1.

December 4th, 1947.

E11512/2051/31

Dear Mr. Temkin,

You will remember that on November 28th we said that your letter of November 20th was being placed before Mr. Mayhew.

He has now asked me to say that he is very sorry that he will not be able to see Mr. Leonard Stein in the near future, since his programme is already overflowing with Parliamentary and Council of Foreign Ministers business. He would, however, be very glad if Mr. Stein could see the Foreign Office official who deals with Jewish questions in the Middle East, and wonders whether you would give this official - Mr. Beith - a ring on whitehall 8440, Extension 151, to fix an appointment?

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

S. D. Temkin, Esq.